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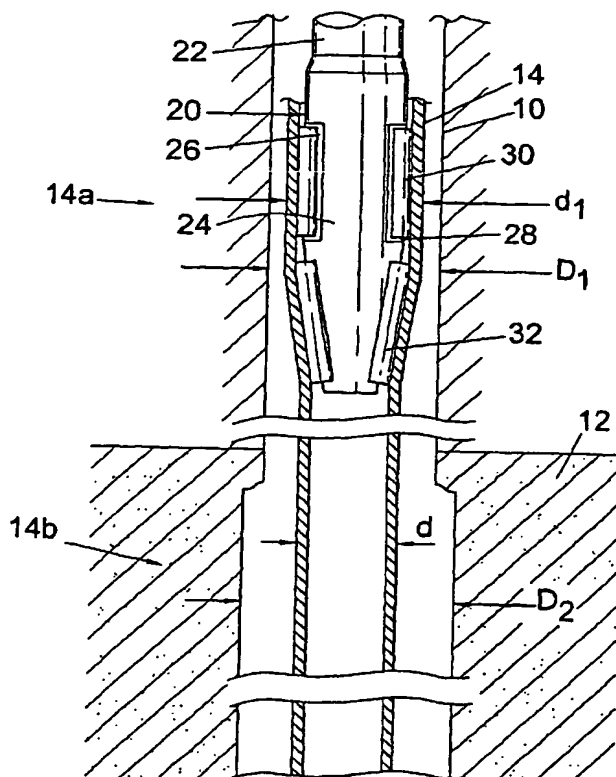
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[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: EXPANSION METHOD



(57) Abstract: A method of expanding tubing down-hole comprises the steps of: providing tubing (14; 44) of a first diameter; running the tubing into a bore (10; 40); expanding a first section of the tubing to a second diameter, and expanding a second section of the tubing to a third diameter.

WO 2004/007892 A2



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EXPANSION METHOD

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to an expansion method, and in particular to a method of expanding tubing downhole.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 The oil and gas exploration and production industry is making increasing use of expandable tubing in a wide variety of applications, including use as casing and liner, in straddles, and as a support for expandable sand screens. Initially, expandable tubing was proposed for use primarily
10 in combination with traditional fixed diameter casing and liner. However, more recently, various proposals have been put forward to utilise expandable tubing to create wells of substantially constant diameter ("monobore" wells), where all or at least a significant proportion of the well is
15 lined with expanded tubing.

 Various forms of expansion tools have been utilised to expand tubing downhole, including expansion cones and mandrels which are pushed or pulled through tubing by mechanical or hydraulic forces. Rotary expansion tools
20 have also been used, and these typically feature rollers which are urged outwardly, or which define a fixed diameter, for rolling contact with the tubing to be

expanded; the tool is rotated and advanced through the tubing.

It is among the objectives of embodiments of the present invention to provide sections of bore lined with expanded bore-lining tubing of a variety of diameters.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to the present invention there is provided a method of expanding tubing downhole, the method comprising the steps of:

- 10 providing tubing of a first diameter;
- running the tubing into a bore;
- expanding a first section of the tubing to a second diameter; and
- expanding a second section of the tubing to a third diameter.

The entire length of the tubing may be expanded, or a portion of the tubing may remain unexpanded, at said first diameter.

This aspect of the invention permits provision of expanded downhole tubing having sections of different diameters, to suit the individual requirements of respective sections of the bore. For example, a section of bore may have been underreamed, and it may be desired to line the bore with tubing which, when expanded, will define a larger diameter bore within the underreamed section and

a smaller diameter bore beyond the ends of the reamed section. In other applications, it may be convenient to have a section of lined bore defining a larger diameter to provide an annulus around, or otherwise accommodate, a relatively large diameter device or tool, such as a downhole pump. Thus it may then not be necessary to drill an extended section of bore of a large diameter where only a short section of a larger diameter is required and may be achieved by selective underreaming, provided of course that the large diameter tool or device may be run in through the smaller diameter bore section. In another application, it may be desired to expand a first section of tubing to a larger second diameter and into sealing contact with the surrounding bore wall, while it is desired to expand a second section of the tubing to a smaller third diameter to provide an annulus between the expanded tubing and the bore wall to accommodate a cement seal. The expansion of the first section in this method would preferably involve use of a compliant expander, that is an expander that has the ability to expand tubing to a non-uniform or non-circular form, and thus accommodate, for example, variations in the bore wall diameter.

The first and second expansion steps may take place simultaneously, and this may be achieved by providing first and second expansion tools on a common support, and operating the expansion tools simultaneously on different

sections of the tubing. In this situation, the expansion tools may take any appropriate form, including fixed diameter expansion cones. Of course, if an expansion cone is required to pass through a tubing section of smaller diameter than the expansion cone without expanding the section, the cone must be retractable or otherwise configurable to assume a smaller diameter, as described for example in applicant's US Patent No 6,012,523, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

In other embodiments, the second expansion step may follow the first expansion step. In this situation, a common expansion tool may be utilised, such as a rolling expansion tool provided with radially extendable expanding members which may assume two or more diameters, the rolling members being arranged in a first configuration for the first expansion step and a second configuration for the second expansion step. Alternatively, different expansion tools may be utilised for the first and second expansion steps and may be mounted on different support members.

Where the third diameter is larger than the second diameter, the second section of tubing may be expanded to the second diameter before being expanded to the third diameter.

The tubing may be formed of a single tubing length, or may be formed of a plurality of tubing lengths which are joined end-to-end. The configuration of the tubing may be

substantially constant, for example the tubing may consist solely of solid walled tubing, or the configuration of the tubing may vary along its length, for example including solid walled sections, slotted or otherwise perforated wall sections, and sections formed of expandable sand screen.

Where the tubing comprises a plurality of tubing lengths, these may be run into the bore and expanded separately. In one embodiment, the ends of adjacent tubing lengths may overlap. A first tubing length may be run into the bore and expanded to said second diameter, or indeed may already be of said second diameter. A second tubing length may then be run into the bore, beyond the first tubing length, but with the upper end of the second tubing overlapping the lower end of the first tubing. The upper end of the second tubing then be expanded to said third diameter, preferably such that the overlapping ends of the tubing are in sealing contact. The remainder of the second tubing may then be expanded to said second diameter. This process may be repeated for subsequent tubing lengths, to create a lined bore of substantially constant diameter, corresponding to the second diameter, but having relatively short sections of tubing where the diameter corresponds to said lesser third diameter. Typically, the difference between the second and third diameters will correspond to the wall thickness of the tubing and thus will be small, relative to the bore diameter. Nevertheless, the resulting

profiles may be useful for locating tools and devices in the bore. The upper ends of the tubing sections may be chamfered or otherwise profiled, to provide a smooth transition between the different diameter sections, or may provide a ledge or otherwise abrupt transition, to assist in locating tools or devices in the bores.

In other embodiments, the upper end of the second tubing may be expanded to a smaller diameter, such that the overlapping ends of the tubing are spaced apart or otherwise define a fluid passage therebetween, to facilitate flow of fluid between the overlapping ends. This may be useful in cementing operations, where fluid is displaced from the annulus between the second tubing and the surrounding bore wall.

The invention also relates to bores lined in this manner.

In other aspects of the invention, tubing of a first diameter may be expanded, intermediate its ends, to a larger second diameter. That is, the tubing is expanded to create a "bulge" in the tubing.

In one embodiment, the end portions of the tubing may form connections which are not extended, while the intermediate section, which may be sandscreen or the like, is expanded into contact with the surrounding bore wall.

In other aspects of the invention the tubing may initially feature sections of different diameters.

The invention also relates to apparatus for implementing the method, and to a bore lined in accordance with the method.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

5 These and other aspects of the present invention will now be described, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

 Figures 1 and 2 illustrate steps in a tubing expansion operation in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the
10 present invention;

 Figure 3 illustrates expanded tubing following the expansion operation of Figures 1 and 2;

 Figure 4 is a schematic illustration of a step in the creation of a lined bore in accordance with a further
15 embodiment of the invention; and

 Figure 5 is schematic illustration of a section of a lined bore made in accordance with said further embodiment of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

20 Figures 1, 2 and 3 of the drawings illustrates a part of a drilled bore 10, of diameter D_1 , which has been drilled to access a subsurface hydrocarbon-bearing earth formation 12. Where the bore 10 intersects the formation 12, the bore has been underreamed to a larger diameter D_2 . A length

of expandable tubing 14, of initial or first diameter d , has been run into the bore 10. As will be described, a first section of the tubing 14a is expanded to a second diameter d_1 within the section of the bore with a diameter of D_1 , and a second section of the tubing 14b is expanded to a third diameter d_2 within the section of the bore with a diameter of D_2 , as illustrated in Figure 3.

In the illustrated embodiment, the expansion is achieved using a rotary expansion tool 20 which is run into the bore with the tubing 14, and is mounted on the lower end of a drill pipe string 22. Of course in other embodiments other forms of expansion tool may be utilised, including expansion cones or mandrels. Also, fluid pressure may be utilised to at least assist in the expansion operation. The tool 20 comprises a hollow body 24 defining at least one and preferably three circumferentially spaced apertures 26 which each accommodate a respective piston 28 (only two shown), each piston providing mounting for a roller 30. The tool body 24 is in fluid communication with the hollow string 22, such that hydraulic pressure may be applied to the tool body interior and thus urge the pistons 28 radially outwardly and bring the rollers 30 into contact with the tubing 14, as will be described below. The leading end of the body 24 provides mounting for further rollers 32 which may be radially movable or fixed in a conical

configuration, the maximum diameter described by the rollers 32 being similar to the diameter described by the retracted or unextended rollers 30.

To expand the first section of tubing 14a, as
5 illustrated in Figure 1, the tool 20 is rotated in the tubing and advanced axially through the tubing 14. The rotating rollers 32 subject the tubing wall to local compressive yield, leading to a decrease in wall thickness and corresponding increase in tubing diameter. The rollers
10 32 are configured such that the tubing tends to expand to the diameter d_1 .

Once the first tubing section 14a has been expanded, pressurised fluid is supplied from surface to the expansion tool 20, which pressure urges the pistons 28 and the
15 rollers 30 radially outwards as illustrated in Figure 2. By rotating and advancing the now energised tool 20, the tubing 14 is first expanded to the diameter d_1 by the action of the fixed diameter rollers 32 and then subsequently expanded, by a similar mechanism, to the diameter d_2 , by the
20 energised rollers 30.

Once the tubing 14 has been expanded as desired, the rollers 30 may be retracted, and the tool 20 retrieved to surface through the expanded tubing.

Those of skill in the art will recognise that further
25 operations will then be carried out, for example the expanded tubing may then be cemented and the second section

14b perforated.

Those of skill in the art will also recognise that this embodiment is merely exemplary of the present invention and that various modifications may be made thereto without departing from the scope of the invention. For example, the abovedescribed example features only two sections of tubing of two different diameters. In other examples, three or more sections of tubing of three or more different diameters might be provided. Alternatively, the diameter of the tubing may progressively increase over a section of tubing to form a tapering or flared bore. Furthermore, any appropriate form of expandable tubing and expansion tool or mechanism may be utilised, depending on the application.

Reference is now made to Figures 4 and 5 of the drawings, which illustrate the creation of a lined bore in accordance with a further embodiment of the invention.

Figure 4 illustrates an upper end of a drilled bore 40 within which 9 5/8" casing 42 has been located and cemented. In this example, the casing 42 has a inner diameter (i.d.) of 8.5". A length of 29 lb/ft 7 5/8" (i.d. 6.8") casing 44 has then been run into the bore 40, such that the upper end of the casing 44 overlaps the lower end of the casing 42. The casing 44 has then been expanded, with the section of the casing 44 extending below the existing casing 42 being expanded to provide an i.d.

similar to that of the casing 42, that is 8.5". However, at the overlap 46 between the casings 42, 44, the casing 44 can only be expanded to an outer diameter corresponding to the inner diameter of the existing casing 42; the casing 42 has been cemented and thus cannot be expanded. Thus, at the overlap 46, the inner diameter of the throughbore defined by the existing casing 42 and the expanded casing 44 is reduced by twice the thickness of the casing wall, that is twice $3/8"$, to 7.75".

The expanded casing 44 is cemented in the drilled bore, either prior to or following expansion. The expansion of the casing is achieved using a compliant expansion device, such as a fluid pressure actuated device as described above, or alternatively an expandable cone, which has the ability to expand the casing to the two different diameters, and be withdrawn through the smaller diameter overlap 46.

Figure 4 also illustrates a further section of casing 48 being run into the bore through the section of the bore already lined by the existing casing 42 and the expanded casing 44. The casing 48 is identical to the unexpanded casing 44, and thus has an external diameter of $7 \frac{5}{8}"$ (7.625"), and thus may pass through the overlap 46, which has an internal diameter of 7.75".

The casing 48 is run into the bore 40 until the upper end of the casing 48 overlaps the lower end of the now

expanded, cemented casing 44. The casing 48 is then expanded and cemented, in a similar manner to the casing 44, and as illustrated in Figure 5, then provides a further section of lined bore with a major section of 8.5" i.d. and
5 a short section of 7.75" i.d., at the overlap 50 between the casing sections 44, 48.

A bore may thus be drilled and lined as described above, with no loss of diameter as the bore is extended. The loss of diameter at the overlaps 46, 50 is relatively
10 minor, and offers advantages in, for example, providing ledges or profiles useful in locating tools and other devices in the bore, and more than compensates for the technical difficulties involved in expanding the casing sections 42, 44 at the overlaps 46, 50; proposals to this
15 end include expanding the tubing before cementing, or before the cement has set, or providing arrangements to retain the lower end of the casing 42, 44 free of cement.

The upper end of the casing sections 44, 48 may be provided with sealing and locking arrangements suitable to
20 provide a fluid tight and secure coupling at the overlaps 46, 50.

CLAIMS

1. A method of lining a drilled bore, the method comprising the steps:

5 (a) running a first tubing length of a first diameter into the bore;

(b) running a second tubing length into the bore, such that the tubing lengths overlap;

10 (c) expanding at least a portion of the second tubing length where the tubing lengths overlap, to a second diameter; and

(d) expanding at least a further portion of the remainder of the second tubing length to a third diameter.

15 2. The method of claim 1, wherein the second tubing length is run into the bore to a location such that the an upper end of the second tubing length overlaps with a lower end of the first tubing length.

20 3. The method of claim 1 or 2, wherein step (c) brings the second tubing length into contact with the first tubing length at at least a portion of the overlap between the tubing lengths.

4. The method of claim 1 or 2, wherein following step (c) a fluid passage remains between the tubing lengths at the overlap.

5. The method of any of the preceding claims, further comprising expanding said first tubing length.

6. The method of any of the preceding claims, further comprising expanding said first tubing length to a variety of diameters.

7. The method of any of the preceding claims, further comprising expanding a portion of the second tubing length to a fourth diameter.

8. The method of any of the preceding claims, further comprising expanding a portion of the second tubing length to a fifth diameter.

9. The method of any of the preceding claims, further comprising expanding a portion of the second tubing length such that the diameter of the tubing length varies.

10. The method of any of the preceding claims, further comprising cementing the first tubing length in the bore.

11. The method of any of the preceding claims, further comprising cementing the first tubing length in the bore before expanding the second tubing length.

12. The method of any of the preceding claims, further
5 comprising cementing the second tubing length in the bore.

13. The method of any of the preceding claims, further comprising cementing the second tubing length in the bore after step (c).

14. A method of lining a drilled bore, the method
10 comprising the steps:

(a) running a first tubing length of a first diameter into the bore;

(b) expanding said first tubing length to a larger second diameter;

15 (c) running a second tubing length into the bore, such that an upper end of the second tubing length overlaps with a lower end of the first tubing length;

(d) expanding the upper end of the second tubing to a third diameter larger than said first diameter but smaller
20 than said second diameter; and

(e) expanding at least a further portion of the remainder of the second tubing length to said second diameter.

16

15. The method of claim 14, further comprising cementing the first tubing length.

16. The method of claim 15, further comprising allowing the cement to set before expanding the second tubing length.

17. The method of any of claims 14 to 16, further comprising cementing the second tubing length in the bore.

18. The method of any of claims 14 to 17, further comprising cementing the second tubing length in the bore after step (d).

19. The method of any of claims 14 to 18, wherein expanding the upper end of the second tubing length to said third diameter creates at least one of a hanging support and a seal between the upper end of the second tubing length and the lower end of the first tubing length.

20. The method of any of claims 14 to 19, wherein following step (d) a fluid passage remains between the tubing lengths at the overlap.

21. A method of lining a drilled bore, the method comprising the steps:

(a) running a first tubing length into the bore;

(b) running a second tubing length having a first diameter into the bore, such that an upper end of the second tubing length overlaps with the lower end of the first tubing length;

(c) expanding a portion of the second tubing length to a diameter larger than the first diameter; and

(d) expanding another portion of the second tubing.

22. The method of claim 21, in step (c) expanding a lower portion of the second tubing length to a second diameter larger than the first diameter.

23. The method of claim 21 or 22, in step (d) expanding an upper end of the second tubing length to a third diameter.

24. The method of claim 21, 22 or 23, in step (d) expanding an upper end of the second tubing length to a third diameter larger than said first diameter but smaller than said second diameter.

25. The method of any of claims 21 to 24, wherein step (d) brings the second tubing length into contact with the first tubing length at at least a portion of the overlap between the tubing lengths.

26. The method of any of claims 21 to 25, wherein following step (d) a fluid passage remains between the tubing lengths at the overlap.

27. The method of any of claims 21 to 26, further comprising expanding said first tubing length to a larger diameter.

28. The method of any of claims 21 to 27, further comprising expanding said first tubing length to a variety of diameters.

29. The method of any of claims 21 to 28, further comprising expanding a portion of the second tubing length to a fourth diameter.

30. The method of any of claims 21 to 29, further comprising expanding a portion of the second tubing length to a variety of diameters.

31. The method of any of claims 21 to 30, further comprising cementing the first tubing length.

32. The method of claim 31, comprising allowing the cement to set before expanding the second tubing length.

33. The method of any of claims 21 to 32, further comprising cementing the second tubing length in the bore.

34. The method of any of claims 21 to 32, further comprising cementing the second tubing length in the bore
5 after step (d).

35. The method of any of claims 21 to 34, comprising expanding the upper end of the second tubing length to a third diameter to create at least one of a hanging support and a seal between the upper end of the second tubing
10 length and the lower end of the first tubing length.

36. A method of expanding tubing downhole, the method comprising the steps of:

running tubing of a first diameter into a bore;
expanding a first section of the tubing to a second
15 diameter; and
expanding a second section of the tubing to a third diameter.

37. The method of claim 36, further comprising expanding said tubing such that the diameter of the tubing varies
20 along the length of the tubing.

38. The method of claim 36 or 37, comprising overlapping

at least a portion of the tubing with at least a portion of tubing previously located in the bore.

39. The method of any of claims 36 to 38, wherein the first and second sections are expanded simultaneously.

5 40. The method of claim 39, further comprising:
running first and second expansion tools downhole on a common support, and
operating the expansion tools simultaneously on different sections of the tubing.

10 41. The method of any of claims 36 to 38, wherein the expansion of the second section follows the expansion of the first section.

42. The method of claim 41, further comprising:
expanding the first section of the tubing to the
15 second diameter using an expansion tool; and then
expanding the second section of the tubing to the third diameter using said tool.

43. The method of claim 41, further comprising:
running a first expansion tool into the bore;
20 expanding the first section of the tubing to the second diameter using said first expansion tool;

running a second expansion tool into the bore; and
expanding the second section of the tubing to the
third diameter using said second expansion tool.

44. The method of any of claims 36 to 43, wherein the
5 third diameter is larger than the second diameter.

45. The method of claim 44, wherein the second section of
tubing is expanded to said second diameter before being
expanded to said third diameter.

46. The method of any of claims 36 to 45, further
10 comprising:

expanding the first section of the tubing to the
second diameter using a variable diameter expansion tool in
a first configuration; and

expanding the second section of the tubing to the
15 third diameter using the expansion tool in a second
configuration.

47. The method of any of claims 36 to 46, wherein the
tubing is provided as a single tubing length.

48. The method of any of claims 36 to 46, wherein the
20 tubing is formed of a plurality of individual tubing
lengths.

49. The method of any of claims 36 to 46, wherein the tubing is formed of a plurality of individual tubing lengths, and the tubing lengths are run into the bore and expanded separately.

5 50. The method of claim 49, wherein ends of adjacent tubing lengths are located relative to one another to create an overlap.

51. The method of claim 50, comprising the steps:

(a) running a first tubing length into the bore;
10 (b) expanding said first tubing length to said second diameter;

(c) running a second tubing length into the bore, such that an upper end of the second tubing overlaps with a lower end of the first tubing length;

15 (d) expanding the upper end of the second tubing to said third diameter; and

(e) expanding at least a further portion of the remainder of the second tubing length to said second diameter.

20 52. The method of claim 51, further comprising running in and expanding further tubing lengths to create a lined bore of substantially constant diameter, corresponding to said second diameter.

53. The method of claim 51 or 52, wherein the difference between the second and third diameters corresponds to the wall thickness of the second tubing.

54. The method of any of the preceding claims, wherein the
5 tubing comprises solid-walled tubing.

55. The method of any of the preceding claims, wherein the tubing comprises slotted tubing.

56. The method of any of the preceding claims, wherein the tubing comprises expandable sand screen.

10 57. The method of any of the preceding claims, further comprising utilising an expansion tool in the form of an expansion cone and wherein at least part of the expansion is achieved by means of moving the expansion cone through the tubing.

15 58. The method of any of the preceding claims, further comprising utilising an expansion tool in the form of a rotary expander and wherein at least part of the expansion is achieved by means of rotary expansion.

20 59. The method of any of the preceding claims, further comprising utilising a fixed diameter expansion tool.

60. The method of any of the preceding claims, further comprising utilising a variable diameter expansion tool.

61. The method of any of the preceding claims, further comprising expanding at least one section of the tubing to a non-uniform diameter using a compliant expansion tool.

62. The method of any of the preceding claims, further comprising utilising a retractable expander.

63. A method of expanding tubing downhole, the method comprising the steps of:

running tubing into a bore;

expanding a first section of the tubing; and

expanding a second section of the tubing, wherein the expanded first and second sections are of different diameters.

64. A method of expanding tubing downhole, the method comprising the steps of:

running tubing into a bore; and

expanding a portion of the tubing, intermediate the ends of the tubing, to a larger diameter.

65. The method of claim 64, wherein the intermediate portion comprises sandscreen.

66. The method of claim 64 or 65, wherein the intermediate portion is expanded into contact with a surrounding bore wall.

5 67. The method of claim 64, 65 or 66, wherein the ends of the tubing comprise connectors.

68. A lined bore made in accordance with the methods of any of the preceding claims.

1/5

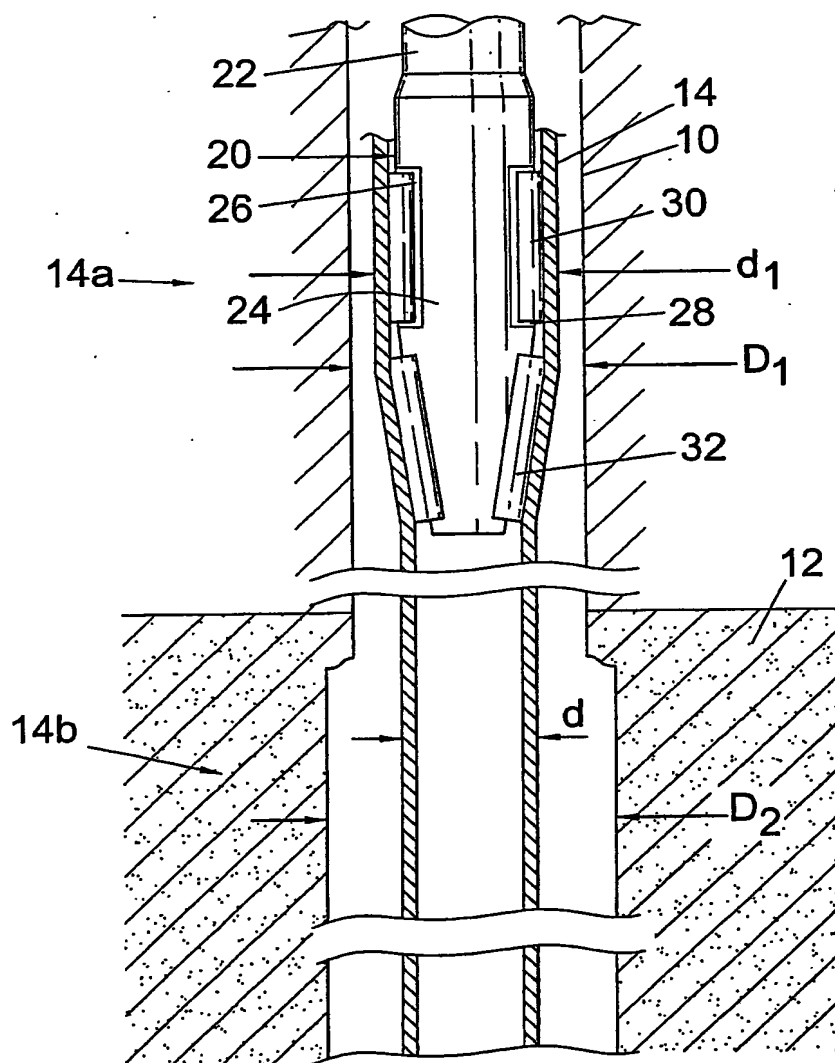


Fig. 1

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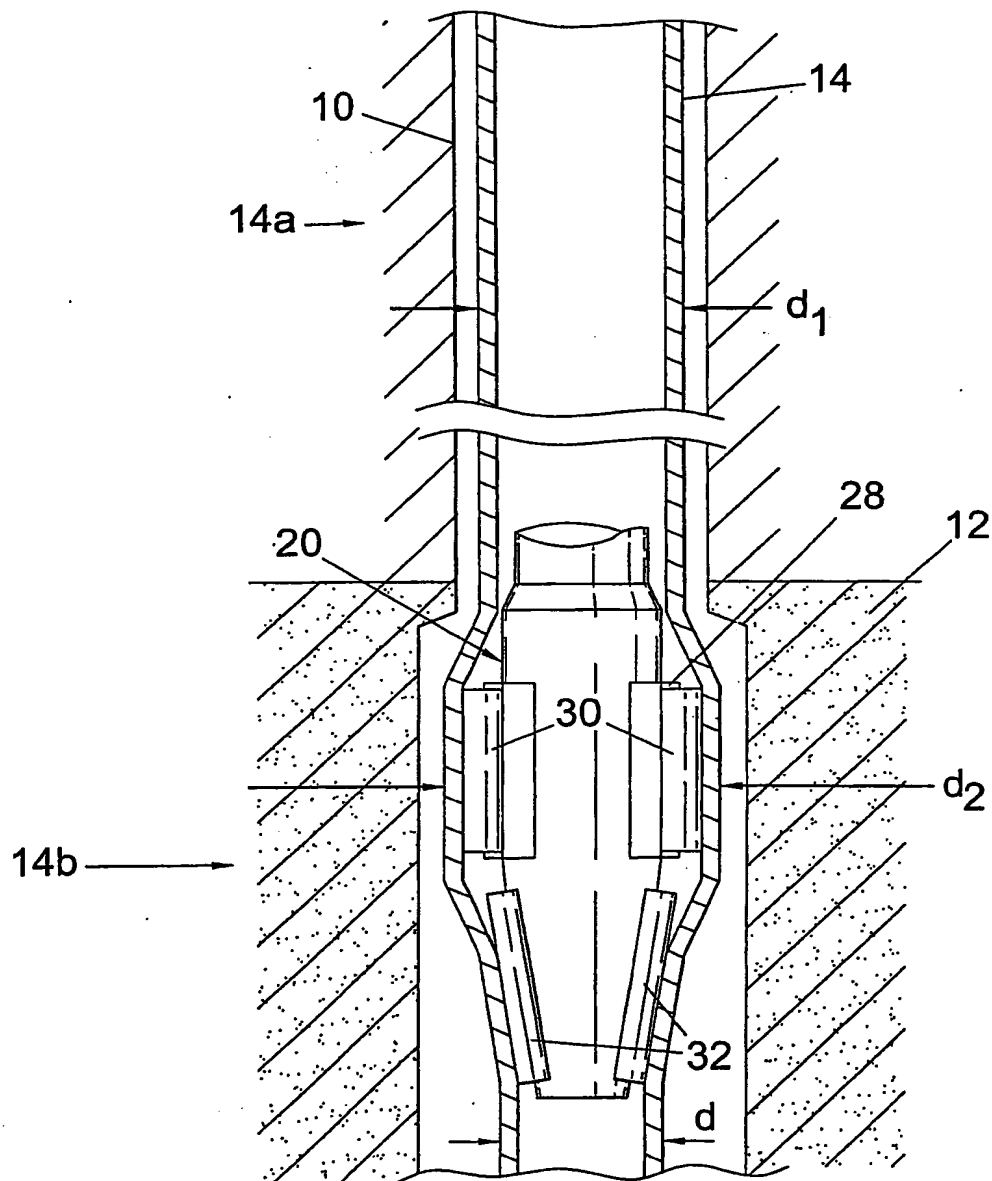


Fig. 2

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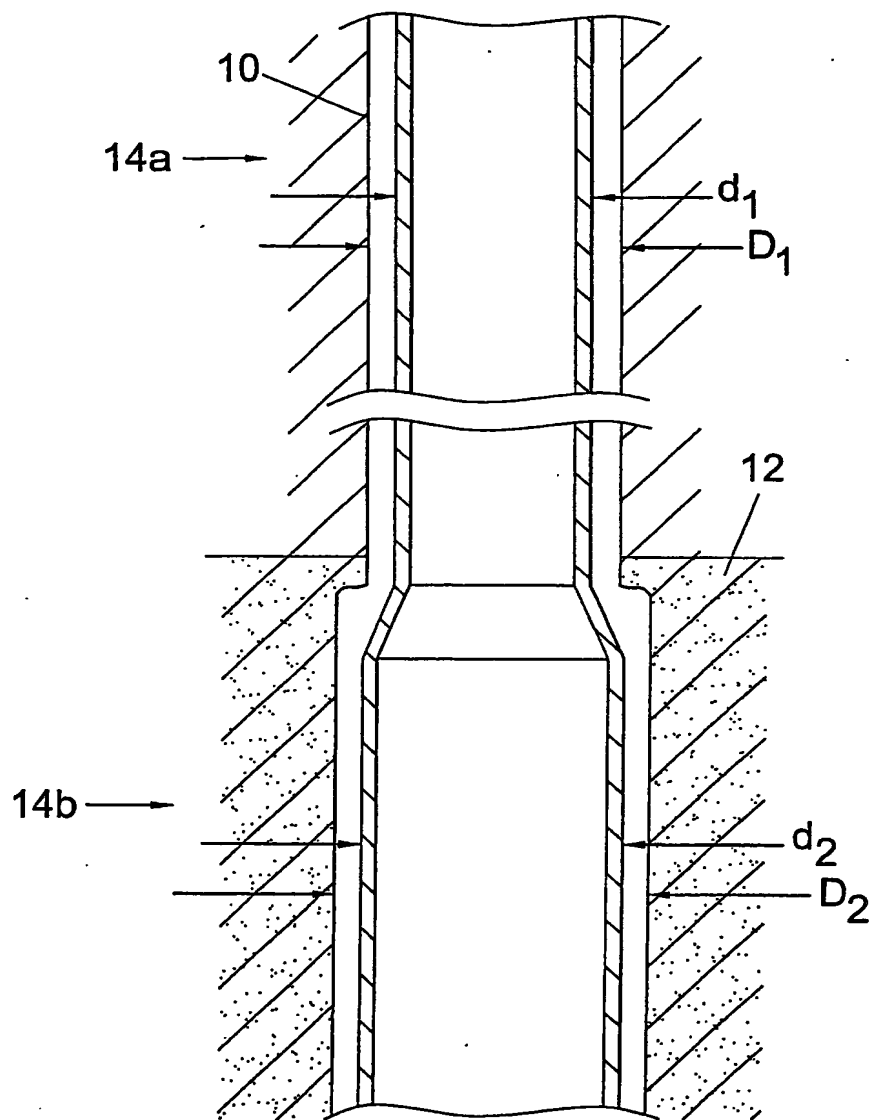


Fig. 3

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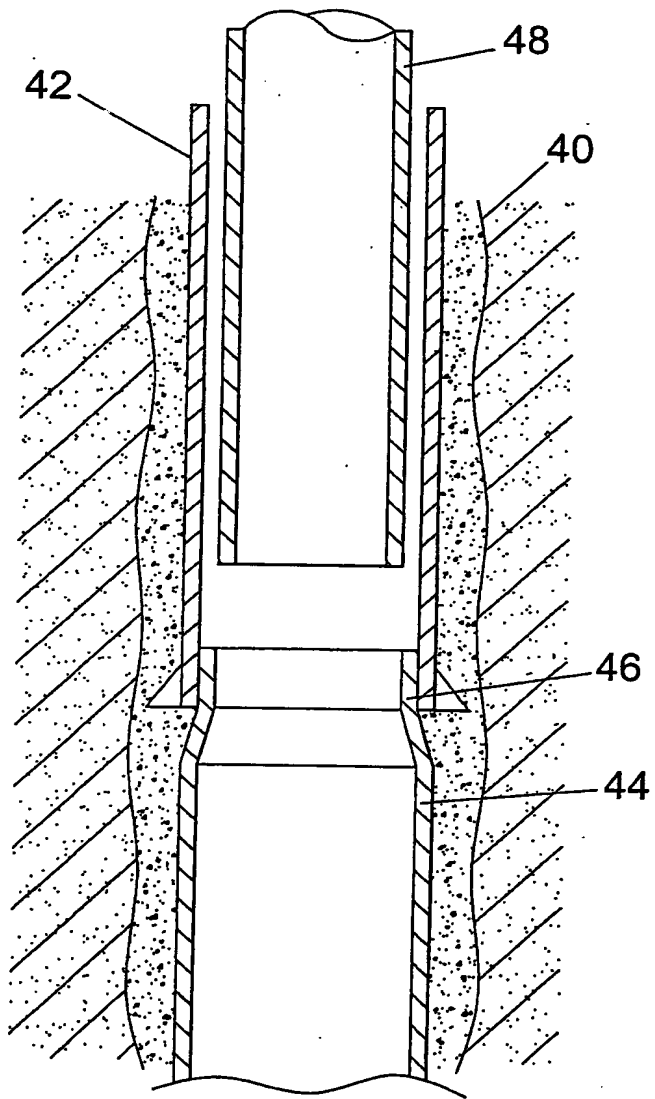


Fig. 4

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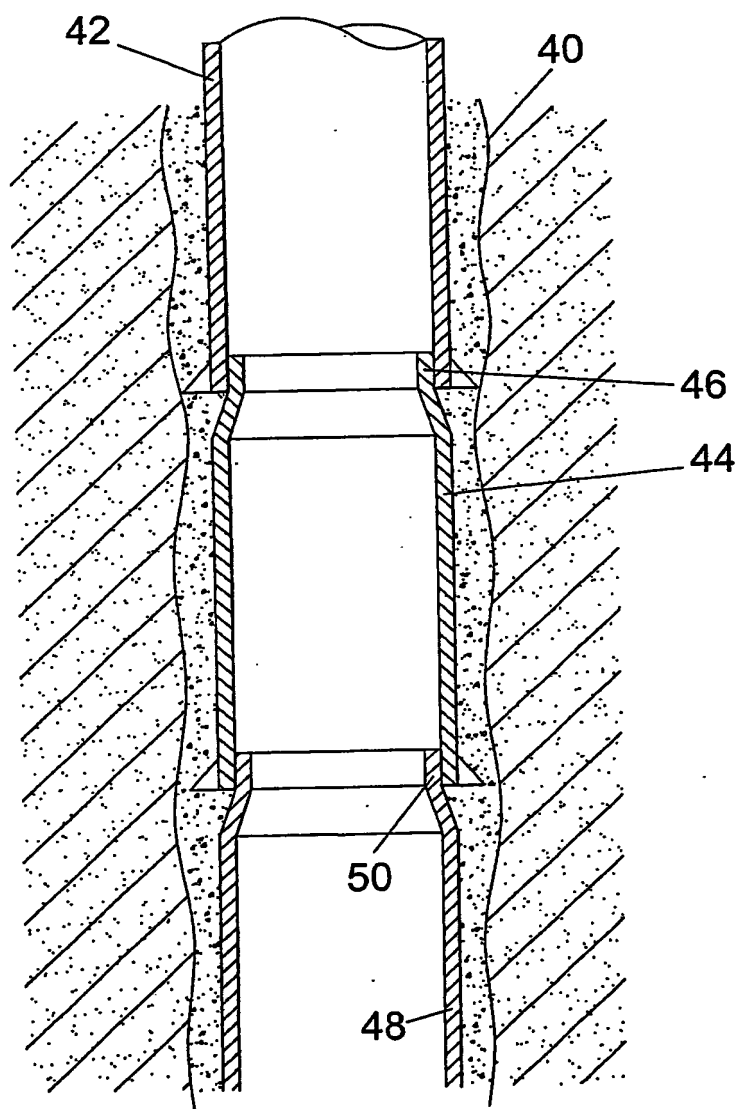


Fig. 5

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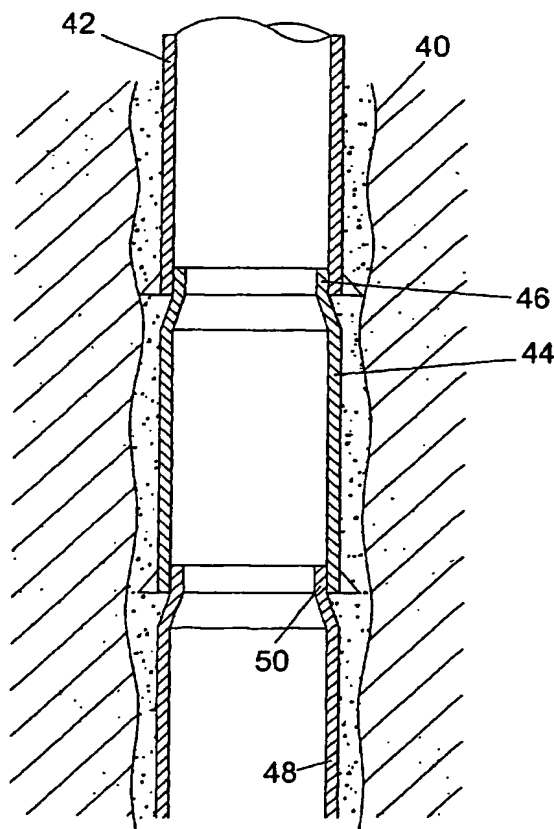
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[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: EXPANSION METHOD



(57) Abstract: A method of expanding tubing downhole comprises the steps of: providing tubing (14; 44) of a first diameter; running the tubing into a bore (10; 40); expanding a first section of the tubing to a second diameter, and expanding a second section of the tubing to a third diameter.

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(88) Date of publication of the international search report:
15 April 2004

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

- with international search report
- before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/GB 03/02930

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 E21B43/10

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 E21B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	FR 2 741 907 A (DRILLFLEX) 6 June 1997 (1997-06-06) the whole document	1-12, 14-17, 19-33, 35-39, 41,42, 44,45, 47-56, 61,63-68
X	US 2001/047866 A1 (STEWART R BRUCE ET AL) 6 December 2001 (2001-12-06) paragraphs [0213] - [0256]; figures 10,11 ----- -/-	1-12, 36-39, 41,42, 44,45, 47-50, 54-56, 61,63-68

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- 'A' document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- 'E' earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- 'L' document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- 'O' document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- 'P' document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- 'T' later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- 'X' document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- 'Y' document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- '&' document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

12 November 2003

Date of mailing of the international search report

23. 02. 2004

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/GB 03/02930

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	GB 2 345 308 A (PETROLINE WELLSYSTEMS LTD ;ASTEC DEV LTD (GB)) 5 July 2000 (2000-07-05) page 17, line 7 - page 21, line 4; figures 11-19 figures 1-10 -----	1-12
X	WO 99/35368 A (SHELL CANADA LTD ;SHELL INT RESEARCH (NL)) 15 July 1999 (1999-07-15) page 6, line 11 - page 7, line 7; figures 1-4 -----	1-3,5-8, 10-12
A	US 2002/020524 A1 (GANO JOHN C) 21 February 2002 (2002-02-21) figure 1E -----	1
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P,A	WO 02/086286 A (BURGE PHILIP MICHAEL ;E2 TECH LTD (NL)) 31 October 2002 (2002-10-31) figure 2 -----	1
P,A	WO 03/048521 A (SIMPSON NEIL ANDREW ABERCROMBI ;WEATHERFORD LAMB (US)) 12 June 2003 (2003-06-12) the whole document -----	1

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/GB 03/02930

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

see additional sheet

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☒ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:
1-12, 14-17, 19-33, 35-39, 41, 42, 44, 45, 47-56, 61, 63-68

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No. PCT/GB 03/02930

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

This International Searching Authority found multiple (groups of) inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. claims: 1-12,14-17,19-33,35-39,41,42,44,45,47-56,61,63-68

A method of lining a drilled bore

2. claims: 13,18,34

Cementing the second tubing after expansion of a portion to a second diameter

3. claims: 40,43,46,57-60,62

Running expansion tools downhole

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/GB 03/02930

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International Application No
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